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## plasma

<haematology> Acellular fluid in which blood cells are suspended. Serum obtained by defibrinating plasma (plasma derived serum) lacks platelet released factors and is less suitable to support the growth of cells in culture.

(13 Oct 1997)

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**Previous:** plaque-forming unit, Plaque Index, plash, plashing, plashoot, -plasia, plasm

**Next:** plasma accelerator globulin, plasma albumin, plasmablast, plasma cell

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## serum

<haematology> The clear portion of any body fluid, the clear fluid moistening serous membranes.

2. Blood serum, the clear liquid that separates from blood on clotting.

3. Immune serum, blood serum from an immunised animal used for passive immunisation, an antiserum, antitoxin or antivenin.

(18 Nov 1997)

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**Previous:** Sertoli's cells, Sertoli's columns, sertraline, sertularia, sertularian

**Next:** serum accelerator, serum accelerator globulin, serum accident

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Searched Word	serum
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### 1. 1. antiserum

#### Definition:

A serum containing antibodies that will work against specific viruses, bacteria, or other antigens.

### 2. blood serum

Author: Guo Li

#### Definition:

This is blood plasma minus the clots.

### 3. cholinesterase (choline esterase II, pseudocholinesterase, serumcholinesterase)

#### Definition:

A hydrolase-class enzyme that breaks down the neurotransmitter acetylcholine and other choline esters. It is found in the blood, liver and pancreas.

### 4. fetal calf serum

#### Definition:

The serum originating from embryonic calves. It is used as an important part of growth media for promoting the growth of tissue cultures. It is not known what causes the tissue cultures to grow, but it probably has to do with growth hormones and other growth factors.

### 5. hepatitis B (serum hepatitis, homologous serum jaundice, Type B viral hepatitis)

#### Definition:

This disease is caused by DNA viruses in the family Hepadnaviridae and is much more serious than hepatitis A. Hepatitis B has a long incubation period (around three months) and can cause severe liver damage and even death. It is typically spread by blood or body fluid contact, such as through hypodermic needles or sexual intercourse. A type of liver cancer, hepatoma, can follow a bout with H-B.

### 6. hyperimmune serum

#### Definition:

A type of antiserum which is made from the blood of a hyperimmune individual. The hyperimmune serum contains lots of hyperimmune antibodies against a particular antigen and can be used to immunize others against the same antigen.

### 7. polyclonal antiserum

Author: Mirrored from Tsute Chen's Glossary of Microbiology

**Definition:**

A mixture of antibodies to a variety of antigens or to a variety of determinants on a single antigen.

**8. serum****Definition:**

The liquid portion of blood left over after all of the cells have been removed.

**9. serum antiHAV**

**Author:** Guo Li

**Definition:**

This is an IgG which peaks after 1 month of hepatitis A infection and may persist for years. Its presence indicates previous infection, noninfectivity, and immunity to recurring HAV infection.

**10. serum AntiHBc**

**Author:** Guo Li

**Definition:**

This is the antibody against the core protein of the hepatitis B virus. it is the most reliable indicator that infection with hepatitis B has taken place in the past.

**11. serum antiHBe**

**Author:** Guo Li

**Definition:**

This is the antibody against a viral product during the incubation period and therefore its presence indicates infection has occurred. But this antibody is detected only when infection is decreasing.

**12. serum antiHBs**

**Author:** Guo Li

**Definition:**

This is an antibody against the surface antigen of the hepatitis B virus. Its presences alone only indicates infectivity. Its presences together with the disappearance of HBsAg signifies recovery from an infection and immune protection from recurrent hepatitis infection.

**13. serum antiHCV**

**Author:** Guo Li

**Definition:**

This is a test for the presence of antibodies to the Hepatitis C which is responsible for over 90% of hepatitis from blood transfusion. However, most cases of Hepatitis C (96%) is transmitted from intravenous drug use. Recombinant immunoblot assay (RIBA) detects antibodies to four HCV antigens.

**14. serum antiHEV**

**Author:** Guo Li

**Definition:**

This is an antibody against hepatitis E, formerly known as non-A non-B hepatitis.

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*END*

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